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Hongkong, 2nd November, 1909. [1573]

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3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
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Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
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9.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 10 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [1269]

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Ask other Manufacturers of Fluids for a Guarantee of the Germicidal Strengths of their products
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Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [1140]

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Well Furnished Reception Rooms.
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Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1341]

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Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort.

Fine View of the Harbour.

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Apply to— Mrs. F. W. WATTS,

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

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Newly decorated and fitted with every modern

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Hongkong, 1st November, 1909. [1328]

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Every information and Special attention given

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REASONABLE RATES.

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"BOA VISTA"

(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH

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THE Hotel is under European manage-

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All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous for

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Comfortable accommodation for travellers

paying a visit to the historical and picturesque

colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.

Two steamers (s.s. *Sui An* and *Sui Tai*) daily to

and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and

from Canton, give easy communication with

both these centres.

Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."

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A. S. WATSON & CO.
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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH
WHISKYA BLEND OF THE FINEST PURE
MALT WHISKIES DISTILLED
IN SCOTLAND

GENUINE AGE

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FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

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BULL DOG

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IN PINTS & SPLITS.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1909.

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ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

MARRIAGE.

On December 1st, at Shanghai, HUNGKONG R. U. CORRELL DORRIS, M.A., to MARY ISABELLA MOLLOY, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Molloy, Shanghai.

DEATH.

On December 3rd, in London, JEAN JARDINE LANDALE, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. DAVID LANDALE, aged 11 months.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 9TH 1909.

At last week's meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council an interesting memorandum on the licensing of public houses in the Colony was, by command of H. E. the Governor, laid upon the table, but the subject was not discussed at that meeting, nor does it appear from the Agenda of today's meeting that the memorandum will be taken into consideration, unless the subject arises, as possibly it may, in connection with the Bill to amend the Licensing Ordinances. The recommendation of the Committee appointed to consider a suggestion for improving the Public Houses of the Colony is that the Government should give notice to the present licensees that after three years from next licensing date it will not renew the existing licences. It is recommended that the Government should thereafter issue only ten licences to a Company, to run the houses on the Gotherburg system. This is the suggestion that the Committee prefer, though they make two alternative suggestions. This idea of running the Public Houses in this Colony on the Gotherburg system is certainly an

many may doubt the practicability of the scheme. In the memorandum it is explained that the system is briefly that public house licences should be transferred to a company, the shareholders in which should derive no profit from the sale of intoxicating liquors beyond a fixed percentage on the capital invested, while the actual managers of the public houses should be salaried persons having no share in the profit on the sale of intoxicating liquors. At Home a proposal to reduce the number of publican's licences in any city by one-half would evoke a storm of protest engineered by the owners of these valuable properties, especially when the proposal makes no reference to compensation either to the owners or the licensees in any shape or form, but in Hongkong, where these properties are not so valuable and other circumstances are somewhat different, the silence which has followed the publication of the sweeping recommendation we have briefly outlined may be accepted, we think, as indicative of a general approval of the idea. Apparently the recommendation would involve the closing of the public bars of the leading hotels of the Colony. According to the definitions of the Licensing Ordinance a "public house" means any house or place of entertainment where intoxicating liquors are sold by retail and may be consumed on the premises, but does not include any place of entertainment kept under an adjunct licence or Chinese restaurant licence; and an adjunct licence is designed to meet the requirements of hotel-keepers, restaurateurs or confectioners for the retail sale of intoxicating liquors as an adjunct to their respective businesses, but does not authorise the keeping of a public bar. So the public bars of the leading hotels would disappear with the purely drinking saloons which cluster in Queen's Road Central if this scheme is carried out. But is the conversion of the public house from a drinking bar to a house of refreshment for the supply of wholesome food and non-alcoholic liquors as well as of beer and spirits, to the extent the Committee evidently have in mind, a practical idea? Would it be possible to persuade the investing public to put money into such an enterprise? Presumably the present public houses do little more than pay their way. We are not aware that fortunes are made in the business, and we see that of the present licensees two have carried on business in the Colony for fifteen years, one for seventeen years and yet another for twenty-one years. From the point of view of the possible investor, it is to be regretted that the original idea of starting with one house on the Gotherburg system was found to be impracticable in competition with ordinary public houses. Apparently in the Gotherburg house it would not be necessary for the patron to have food with every glass of liquor, as in the house having an adjunct licence, and it would rest with the manager of the establishment to "promote the higher temperance," by placing greater restrictions on the supply of liquor to his customer than is the case now, and that would be a factor operating against the prospects of an eight per cent. dividend for the company which controls the houses. We have no desire to throw cold water on the scheme. The aim in view has our cordial sympathy and support, and we trust the Committee are in a position to satisfy the public that it is a sound proposition.

The Siberian Mail of the 13th ult. was delivered in London on the 7th inst.

Several Chinese merchants of Shanghai have lately opened branches at Dairen.

Japan is sending about 20,000 exhibits to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition to be opened in London next year.

A gold-mounted pince-nez with snooked glasses was found outside the City Hall on the night of the 6th instant, and the owner can have same by applying at the Central Police Station.

Mr. P. Macdonald Skinner, who was editor of the *Kiung News* some fifteen years ago, and later practised as a barrister at Bangkok, has died at St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 45. He had been ill of consumption.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Rodworth Lambton, K.C.B., who is accompanied by his brothers Colonel the Hon. Charles Lambton and Lt.-Colonel the Hon. William Lambton, arrived at Shanghai, last Friday on board H.M.S. *Albatross*.

On Tuesday afternoon when a hawk on Queen's Road West was attacked by a crowd of spectators. One of the offenders was arrested, and was placed before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of assault. After hearing the evidence his Worship imposed

At the Magistrate's Court yesterday Mr. J. E. Wood committed a Chinese man and woman for trial at the Criminal Sessions on the charge of bringing a boy fifteen years of age into the Colony from Canton, and attempting to sell him for \$40.50.

At a meeting of the Court of the Hongkong College of Medicine held on Tuesday Dr. R. MacLean-Gibson, Superintendent of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, was appointed Secretary. Dr. J. L. Thomson, who is about to leave the Colony, held the position for many years.

This evening at the Union Church Literary Club, Kennedy Road, Eng. Lieut. Hodson, R.N., will deliver a lecture entitled, "European Pottery and Porcelain—especially of the 19th Century," illustrated by lantern views. This lecture is open to the public, and the chair will be taken by Mr. J. C. Joughia at 9 p.m. sharp.

The police crusade against gamblers continues, and two more batches were placed in the dock at the Magistrate's Court yesterday. Of the twelve charged before Mr. Hallifax the keeper was fined \$10, and each of the eleven players \$2. Another batch of 22, which included one woman, were placed before Mr. J. E. Wood. These law breakers were arrested by Detective-Sergeant Appleton at No. 17, Tung Ma Lane. The first two defendants, the keepers, were fined \$200 each, while each of the players were ordered to pay a fine of \$5.

The return showing the storage of water in the reservoirs of the city and hill districts of the Colony on the 1st instant shows 696,473,000 gallons as compared with 629,980,000 last year, but an increased consumption for the month of November is shown, the rate per head per day working out at 23.1 gallons this November as compared with 21.5 in the same month last year. A the Kowloon waterworks the storage on the 1st instant was 246,794,000 gallons, which is 86,682,000 gallons more than on the same date last year, while the consumption per head per day in November was 8.9 gallons as compared with 11.2 in November last year.

General Sir Joachim Machado, K.C.M.G., the Commissioner appointed by the Government of Portugal, to settle with H. E. Kao Eih Kim, the Chinese Commissioner, the boundaries of Macao, was entertained by the Portuguese Consul and Mrs. Leiria to a farewell dinner at their residence "Duarte," Arthur Road, yesterday. The company present included the members of the Commissioner's suite, representatives of the Portuguese Navy, and local British journalists and their wives. Mr. Leiria, in felicitous terms, proposed the health of General Machado, who in reply spoke in the highest terms of the hospitality he had enjoyed during his stay in Hongkong, and gave expression to feelings of great admiration for the enterprise and administrative ability everywhere displayed in Hongkong. His Excellency paid a special tribute to the British newspapers of the Colony, which he said he had read with regularity and great appreciation. Consul and Mrs. Leiria are holding an "At Home" this evening in honour of His Excellency, who leaves tomorrow by the *Nippon Maru* for Shanghai en route to Peking. He will be accompanied by Captain Norton, but Senator Cinnati, whose health has been unsatisfactory since he came to Hongkong, will leave for Home by the P. and O. *Himalaya* on Saturday.

CHINESE VIEWS ON LOCAL TOPICS.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSIONS.

We understand that at a meeting held at the Chinese Commercial Union on Tuesday afternoon, which was attended by many leading Chinese merchants, three important subjects were discussed, viz.: (1) Registration of partnerships; (2) the new stamp duties; and (3) the increase of school fees.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

It was unanimously resolved that the meeting express itself in favour of the registration of partnerships, but that the partners' liabilities should be in proportion to the amount of capital subscribed by each, and that after the passing of the Ordinance those who prefer to do so should be allowed to use the long name and have their share registered in the name of their representative, who should be held liable. It was agreed that before replying to the Law Society's request for this information the resolution should be circulated among the Chinese in order that a popular opinion may be formed.

THE STAMP ORDINANCE.

As the Guilds have raised objections to the payment of the five cent stamp on receipts over the value of \$10, the meeting resolved, although it is rather late in the day, to draw up a petition for presentation to the Government asking that they should revert to the old system of a five cent stamp only upon receipts amounting to over \$25. The Guilds did not raise the question at the time the Bill was introduced because they understood that the Government was short of revenue, but now as they have introduced the liquor duties and as the opium revenue has not shown the decrease that was expected, they think the whole question should be reconsidered, as they believe it will inflict a great hardship upon the small shopkeeper.

INCREASE OF SCHOOL FEES.

It was unanimously agreed that the Government should be approached through the medium of the Registrar-General, and the two Chinese members of the Legislative Council with a view to inducing the Government not to raise the school fees as proposed, as it would inflict a great hardship on the lower and middle class Chinese residing in the Colony whose sons form the majority of the pupils attending the

TELEGRAMS.

[Predicted by the Telegraphic Messages Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[BROTHER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

UNITED SOUTH AFRICA.

PICTURESQUE CEREMONIAL.

LONDON, December 8th.

The Common Crier read the proclamation of the union of South Africa on the steps of the Royal Exchange, and concluded by calling for three cheers for His Majesty the King, to which a large crowd of sightseers responded.

Similar ceremonies took place in other cities.

AMERICA AND THE FAR EAST.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

LONDON, December 8th.

President Taft, in a Message opening Congress, said, when referring to the Far East, that America would stand for equal opportunity in China and would scrupulously respect China's integrity. He mentioned the danger of liken being hypothecated to foreign bankers. Alluding to the cordial relations existing with Japan, the President mentioned Japan's assurance that the Manchurian Convention contained nothing inconsistent with the policy of equal opportunity. The Message concluded with a reference to the high prosperity of the United States, and expressed belief in substantial business expansion.

THE NORTH BORNEO DINNER.

LONDON, December 8th.

Mr. Cowie presided at the annual dinner in London of the North Borneo Co. The gathering numbered four hundred, and included Colonial Agents-General, representatives of the Colonial Office, Lord Tenterden, Lord Redesdale, Sir William Treacher, Sir West Ridgeway and other.

The speeches made were very optimistic respecting the prosperity of North Borneo.

Mr. Cowie said investors were beginning to realise the vast possibilities of the Company's wonderful property.

Lord Redesdale said the Chairman's figures were startling. He congratulated England on what had been accomplished in North Borneo, and said they were immensely indebted to Mr. Cowie.

Mr. Coghlan, the Agent-General, predicted that Borneo would become an important emporium half-way between Australia and the East, and such an enormous field for enterprise would not be long neglected.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, December 8th.

Numerous Liberal speeches, including many by members of the Cabinet, were again the feature of the campaign yesterday.

Mr. John Burns broke a silence which has long been commented on, by a speech attacking the Lords.

TARIFF REFORM AND COTTON.

LONDON, December 8th.

Mr. Macara, President of the Cotton Federation, has issued a statement in which he says Tariff Reform would endanger Britain's pre-eminence in the cotton trade.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Katana* left Singapore on the 7th instant afternoon, and is due here on or about the 13th instant morning.
The Indo-China str. *Statis* left Calcutta on the 6th inst., for this port via the Straits, on the 6th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 22nd

SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM.

ASPECTS OF THE QUESTION IN CANTON.

Our Canton correspondent writes:—

The question is often asked if the anti-opium laws in force have been the means of reclaiming habitual opium-smokers from their evil ways and if these laws can in any way be evaded. In the absence of any definite statistics on the point the first part of the question is very difficult to answer. [From time to time in the native Press articles appear containing glowing accounts of the transactions of various anti-opium societies and the reports of the burning of large bonfires of smoking requisites, but these should be taken with a degree of caution, as the reports are nearly always exaggerated.]

All opium divans in the city are now closed and the shops which are licensed for the retail of the prepared drug are especially forbidden under pain of confiscation of the premises to allow smoking to be carried on in them. Formerly in the brothels, opium was supplied to all customers who desired it, but this practice has also been stopped, and it is now impossible to procure the drug in these places. Before the anti-opium movement began it was also a common thing to be able to obtain pipes in the various gambling houses of the city, but this has also been prohibited, although I am told, but do not guarantee the information, that there are still two or three gaming houses much frequented by officials in the precincts of the Old City, where they can indulge in the drug upstairs while their underlings bet for them downstairs.

There is no doubt, too, that the official ranks have, by the efforts of the Anti-Opium Bureau, been greatly purged of drug-takers, and it is becoming more and more difficult for an official, being an opium habitué, to retain his position. The Tartar General is an enthusiast in the anti-opium cause and has endeavored without mercy many officers addicted to the use of the drug, and the Eight Banner community have, also, not escaped his drastic measures. Indeed, so keen is this officer in the suppression of this habit that the native papers some time ago reported that he petitioned for permission to start an anti-opium bureau on his own account, in which he might deal with smokers in the army and among the Manchurians more strictly than he is at present able to do.

In spite of all this activity, it is evident to those who live here that an enormous amount of opium smoking still goes on in the homes. All smokers are required to procure a licence, and without this permit they are supposed to be unable to procure the drug. The permit also states the maximum quantity that a person is allowed to purchase in a stated time, and the keepers of the prepared opium shops are supposed to keep these instructions to the letter. It is quite plain that this is a system that readily lends itself to abuse, and it depends too much on the honesty of the shopkeepers, as I have found by actual experience it is possible, moreover, to procure the drug without a licence. There exist shops, unknown, it is to be supposed, to the police, where opium is to be secretly obtained, and a small extra charge is made when the drug is thus purchased, hence it would appear that there is a good deal of what may be termed illicit trading in the drug, and this variety of trade is doubtless remunerative. Smuggling raw opium from the city to villages is by no means unknown, and it is still possible to obtain pipes, lamps and opium on some of the passenger junks and launches that ply up and down the rivers to the various villages. About two months ago the Anti-Opium Bureau called the attention of the Guild that has the management of these vessels to these abuses, but I have not heard whether or not the law has been more strictly enforced since the notice. In the villages I am also told that restrictive measures are by no means so stringent as those of the city.

There is no doubt that the higher officials are doing their best to put down this habit, and that the Government is in real earnest in its endeavours to win the people from the sedative of the drug, but there is also no doubt that until the ranks of the officials are filled with men of greater probity and sense of public men of greater probity and sense of public spirit, opportunities for evading the law will continue to be numerous; and so long as opportunities exist there will be no lack of persons to take advantage of them.

There is one other phase of this question which is not without interest, and that is the largely increased use of alcoholic liquor (mostly brandy and German beer) among the Chinese. Every restaurant and eating-house in the city contains stocks of these liquors and from enquiries I have made among various classes this increase is said to be due to the gradual diminution in the use of opium. The stock of liquor that some of these restaurants carry is surprising, and one I was in the other day contained a very large shovelful of brandy, beer and various kinds of liquors. Into the question as to whether it were not better to attack opium in preference to alcohol there is no need to go, but it would appear that the Chinese, like most other nations, cannot get along without a stimulant of some kind.

I think the present aspect of the case may be fairly summed up as follows:—While the anti-opium laws cannot in any great measure be said to have reformed the hardened and habitual smoker, yet they are making it increasingly difficult for the younger generations to follow in the footsteps of their fathers on this respect, and that provided the laws are faithfully and conscientiously carried out, in the next two or three decades the need for their existence will cease to exist; but this, as we have seen, depends upon the probity of the official body, and that is sounding upon a somewhat unstable factor.

NAVAL WEDDING AT ST JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

BECKWITH—PINCK.

A pretty wedding, celebrated with naval honours, took place at St John's Cathedral yesterday afternoon when Lieutenant Charles William Malbyse Beckwith, R.N., was married to Florence Harvey, daughter of Dr. William Pinck, Dursley, Lancashire. No little interest was manifested in the event, and the large congregation which attended at the Cathedral included His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry and Lady May, Commodore and Mrs. Lyon and a number of naval and military officers.

Lieutenant Beckwith served on the China Station as navigating officer to Admiral Sir Gerard Noel in his flagship the *Diadem*, and came to Hongkong in 1906 as Acting Harbourmaster, being appointed in September last Superintendent of Imports and Exports under the new Liquor Ordinance.

The bride, charmingly attired in an Empire gown of soft white Liberty satin, yoke and sleeves of tulle and chiffon and silk lace and a pencilled train edged with pearl trimming, entered the church on the arm of Mr. J. R. M. Smith, who gave her away. Her beautiful bouquet was made by Mr. Geo. Caldwell, through the kindness of Major Macdonald. She was attended by the Misses Iris and Dione May and Miss Badley, daintily attired and carrying bouquets of pink roses, while the bridegroom, who wore his naval uniform, was supported by Captain Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C., as best man. His Lordship the Bishop of Victoria, assisted by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, conducted the service, which was fully choral, Mr. Denman Fuller presiding at the organ. The hymns sung were "The Voice that breathed o'er Eden" and "O perfect love," and after the bridal party had returned from the vestry they passed down the aisle under an arch of steel formed by the naval and military officers crossing their swords, and left the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The church bells rang out their merriest peal, and the party made their way to Bank House, where the reception was held.

Afterwards the newly-wedded couple left in the launch *Stanley* for Macao, where the honeymoon is to be spent. The bride's going away costume was of powder blue-faced cloth, Empire gown, braided to match with yoke sleeves and tulle net of real purple lace. She wore a black crinoline hat trimmed with panne velvet and ostrich feather.

The bride's gift to the bridegroom was gold sleeve links with cross, and the bridegroom's gift to the bride was a silver iris toilet set, and his gifts to the bridesmaids were naval crown brooches of turquoise and pearls.

The following is a list of the presents:—

His Excellency the Governor, silver bowl.
Bishop and Mrs. Laxton, Chinese antique bowl.
Capt. Mitchell Taylor, silver bowl.
Mrs. Savory, box glass.
Commodore Lyon, silver liqueur cups.
Mr. Loring, carved silver vase.
Mr. Duff, coffee pot.
Mr. and Mrs. Paxton, silver pot stand.
Mr. and Mrs. Mackie, silver vase bowl and silver tray.
Commander and Mrs. Taylor, Japanese screen.
Mr. C. Clemm, thermos flask.
Captains Beasley, Simson, Brierley and Dwyer, silver cigar box.
Mrs. Greenon, silver sauce bowl.
Mr. Fleming, silver claret jug.
Mr. Leira, table.
Dr. and Mrs. Forsyth, silver cigarette box.
Sir Henry Berkeley, silver cigarette box.
Captain Mitchell, silver cigarette box.
Mrs. Hastings, brass bowl and stand.
Hon. Mr. Haselard, two blackwood stools.
Mr. and Mrs. Oakley, brass bowl and stand.
Messrs. Fletcher and Woodhouse, silver box.
Staff of Harbour Office, inscribed blackwood and silver tray.
Mr. A. E. Wood, ivory paper knife.
Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, blackwood table.
Mr. and Mrs. Evans, silver photo frame.
Mrs. Deane, silver salt tray.
Lieut. Herbert, silver salt cellars.
Dr. Harries, silver salt cellars.
Mr. and Mrs. Morley, silk embroidered table centrepiece.
Messrs. Falconer and Co., barometer.
Lady May, two silver salt cellars.
Major and Mrs. Campbell, silver carriers.
Staff Surgeon and Mrs. Baine, silver and pearl fruit dishes.
Captain Clinton Baker and Commander Lewis, R.N., silver bowl.
Mr. Hodgson, thermos flask.
Mr. B. Master, silver photo frame.
Mr. and Mrs. Milroy, silver photo frame.
Lieut. and Mrs. Battersworth, silver spoons.
Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, incense burner.
Major Cobbe, Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Potter, silver cigarette case.
Captain and Mrs. Worthington, silver card case.
Mr. A. Bunting, sideboard.
Mr. Heston, set dining room (?)
Mrs. Beasley, opium stool.
Mrs. Melbourne, silver tray.
Dr. Atkinson, silver salt tray.
Mr. and Mrs. Loker, silver spoons.
Mr. and Mrs. Loker, silver spoons.
Mr. Law, silver salt tray.
Mr. P. M. Hodgson, thermos flask.
Govt. Marine Surveyor, Queen Anna tea set.
Messrs. Ross and Traill, silver bon-bon dishes.
Mr. H. P. White, silver salt cellars.
Mr. D. Macdonald, fish knives and forks.
Mr. McIl. Messer, set of silver menu card holders and silver cake basket.
Lieut. Selby, silver salt cellars.
Mr. Murray Stewart, silver dessert knives and forks.
Mrs. Ede, blackwood photo frame.
Mr. Silva, silk cushion stand.
Mr. Chan See, silver flower stand.
Mr. E. W. Buchanan, doormen bowl.
Mr. Justice Gompertz, antique silver trinket box.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 8th at 12.15 p.m.—The barometer has risen slightly at the stations around the Sea of Japan, and fallen over China, particularly on the E. coast.

Pressure remains high over Manchuria. It is low over the Lower Yangtze valley, and also over S. Philippines and adjacent waters.

Moderate monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and fresh monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood { N.E. winds, mod'to or fresh, fine. Same as No. 1.
Formosa Channel { Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between { Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Lamook. { Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between { Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Hainan. { Same as No. 1.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

Several of our local football teams seem to be in the cave of Adullam, at least, I can find no other explanation for the postponement of the R.E. match, the B.O.C. match, and Kowloon playing for the greater part of the first half of their match with the Yarders with only eight players.

As for the Sappers, the only reason given by them for failing to put in an appearance was that they were unable to raise a team. It cannot be more than a fortnight ago since they played two teams against each other, so that to be unable to raise a team would mean that about a dozen players were forced to call off at the last minute.

The B. O. C. excuse was similar to that of the Sappers, and is a very lame one, as they have, I understand, a membership of over a hundred. Discontent is rife in the club, but, of course, every club has to pass through times of this kind, and many survive the ordeal strengthened with future success assured.

The playing with nine men for the first moiety of Saturday's game had nothing to do with the defeat of the Kowloon team, as the interval arrived with the scores level, no goals having been scored. With nine players the home team contented themselves with defending their citadel, and Fookles had his work out keeping his charge intact. With both teams at full strength in the second half an attempt was made to open out the game, and Sullivan scored twice for the Yarders.

The Yarders did well to turn the tables on this occasion, and the two to nil win of Saturday was sweet revenge for the five to nil defeat of the former League match. The result is a true indication of the marked improvement in the play of the Yarders during the past few weeks.

With the strongest combination the Club have been able to put in the field this season they were then on Saturday no match for their heavier and more scientific opponents, the Gunners. At the same time the two to nil defeat reflected no discredit on the home team, as a marked improvement all round was evident. It seems to me that all that is necessary now to ensure success is an inside right to play to Acheson. Whitmarsh tried hard to feed the little Scot from centre on Saturday, but his passes almost invariably fell short of the mark.

Nothing could be better in a team to make their play effective than that perfect understanding which exists between the Artillery combination. The two recent additions continued to keep up to the required standard, and now that the team is doing so well no further changes are likely to take place. Waite keeps adding to his goal aggregate, and is likely to give young Taylor a good run for top place before the season is much older.

Why the canine fraternity should take such a strong fancy to parading the Club Ground when matches are being played must remain a query. The fact that they do very often upsets the play, and in some cases the players, and I think the spectators are to a large extent to blame, as dogs do not as a rule go to football matches unaccompanied.

The spectators seemed to enjoy seeing the referees being bowled over at the Club R.G.A. match on Saturday, but whether Barnfather himself enjoyed the joke was not quite apparent from the Press box.

The second division match at Lyman was the titbit of the afternoon, and although a draw was a satisfactory result the loss of the point reduces the chances of 83 Coy. in the competition.

Causeway Bay Ground was opened on Saturday afternoon with a League match between the present wooden sportsmen of the second division. Better late than never, is the chance of the footballer for the use of this ground, but it may have been that providing space for yet another contractor had something to do with the delay.

LEADING GOAL SCORERS.

Taylor, Buffs	(7)	18
Watts, R.G.A.	(6)	11
Brewster, Buffs	(7)	10
Brown, Kowloon	(6)	7
Sullivan, Naval Yard	(5)	6

Numbers in parenthesis indicates number of matches played.

REFEREE.

CRICKET NOTES.

Now that interest in interport cricket has evaporated some attention is now being devoted to the doings of local clubs, and the League programme, interrupted by the presence of cricketers from other ports, has been resumed. It is interesting to note that although the first match was played almost two months ago only one team has played five matches, while the others average three, the Telegraphs having brought off only one League game.

The Sappers, who for the past few seasons have occupied a very lowly position in the League table, have this season risen to the top, having won four out of five matches. Their success is no doubt due to the fact that they have returned to the old arrangement and now include departmental players in their team. On Saturday, playing at Kowloon, they made a brilliant stand, Power and Macgregor taking the telegraph to 150 before a separation was effected, Macgregor being run out with 58 to his credit. Power, however, carried his bat till the aggregate reached 127, when the innings was declared, and had the distinction of making the only century in League cricket this season, his figures being 111 not out.

Next in order of merit, so far as points go, but occupying a superior position in respect of percentage, come the Buffs, who, of course, would be expected to do well, as they include three interport men in their team. They were decidedly unfortunate on Saturday in only managing to draw against Civil Service, but perhaps they took them too cheaply, as they did not on this occasion have their strongest combination in the field.

The Civil Service have lost and drawn one of their four matches played, and occupy a fair position in the League. They were fortunate on Saturday to draw against the Buffs, and Brett did well in bowling and holding Captain Baird when he had only twenty-two runs to his name.

The Telegraphs have only been able to field one of their League engagements. This they won on Saturday when they surprised Craigengower and beat them by six wickets. Since this combination has been strengthened by amalgamation with Dodwell's it is fancied in some quarters as being likely to become League champions this season, but it is rather premature to indulge in such prognostications, and I would be inclined to await further developments before passing an opinion.

Of the others, B. G. A. and the Club are the only teams likely to have any effect on the positions of the leaders. Kowloon has done badly so far, and the Police have failed to win a match. Craigengower, on the other hand, have only won one of three matches played, and they will have to improve considerably before they seriously challenge any of the leading sides.

UMPIRE.

LEAGUE TABLE.

Club	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points	Per cent.
Royal Engineers	5	4	1	0	8	80.00
Buffs	4	3	1	0	6	75.00
Civil Service	4	2	2	0	4	50.00
Telegraphs	1	1	0	0	2	100.00
R. G. Artillery	2	1	1	0	2	50.00
H.K.C.C.	2	1	1	0	2	50.00
Kowloon	4	1	3	0	2	25.00
Craigengower	3	1	2	0	2	66.66
Hongkong Police	4	0	4	0	0	0.00

CRICKET.

The Sappers met and defeated 83 Coy. R.G.A. yesterday afternoon in the first round of the Soldiers' Club shield competition. Power made his second century this season with 106 not out to his credit, the next best score being that of Macgregor with 46.

This match was played on the Police Ground at Happy Valley yesterday and resulted in a win for the Police.

Buffs.	Runs
Maclean, b Haggard	15
Butter, b McLennan	28
Byan, b McLennan	5
Farr, b McLennan	5
Gardner, b McLennan	0
Ranking, b McLennan	0
Archibald, b McLennan	2
Sales, b McLennan	2
Reynolds, b McLennan	1
W. Lohm, not out	1
Extras	8
Total	78

Bowling Analysis.	O.	R.	W.
McLennan	11	17	2
Byan	8	18	2
Gardner	7	9	1
Part	4	9	0

Police.	Runs
J. J. Watt, b Rutter	0
K. McLennan, b Archibald, b Part	24
L. A. Langley, not out	47
C. Haggard, b Rutter	5
C. Glendinning, b Archibald, b Rutter	7
U. Part, b Sales, b Byan	0
C. Gorman, b Gardener	0
A. Gorman, not out	10
J. Baker, not out	0
Adlington and Sullivan did not bat	7
Extras	7
Total	109

Bowling Analysis.	O.	R.	W.
McLennan	7	20	7
Haggard	3	13	2
Langley	2	19	0
Glendinning	4	10	0

RUGBY.

The following have been chosen to play for the Hongkong Club against H.M.S. Temar tomorrow at 5 p.m. on the Club Ground—Shaw, Kempthorne, Kilby, Bayly, Oliver, Claxton, Clarke, Thickness, Heathcote, Wolfe, Robert, son, Courtney, Temperley, Biden and McIlraith.

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

The semi-finals of the quarterly tournament took place yesterday afternoon at Causeway Bay. Considerable interest was taken in the play by the large and representative gathering of members and friends, and although in each of the matches the losers suffered heavy defeat, never at any time could the games be considered one-sided.

These teams were composed as follows:—Buffs—Major Eaton, Lt. Crookenden, Lt. Potter and Lt. Green.

Rajputs—Lt. Slater, Lt. Liepman, Lt. Marsh and Mr. F. L. Roberts.

Referee, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Lander. The ball being set in motion the Rajputs were first to press, but Eaton effected several clever saves with the back-hand stroke, and from one of his drives Potter scored. Following up this success Crookenden scored the second goal with a high shot.

During the second chukka the Buffs had all the play and scored three goals, Crookenden being responsible for two, one being the result of a free drive for a foul against Liepman for boring, and Major Eaton scored the third from a pass from Green. Marsh scored a goal for the Rajputs and the final bell sounded with the scores: Buffs, 5; Rajputs, 1.

These teams were represented by:—R.A.—Capt. Brerley, Capt. Loring, Lt. Thickness and Lt. Finch. Civilians—Mr. Elwes, Mr. Lander, Mr. Gedge and Mr. Johnstone.

Referee, Major-General Broadwood and Capt. Bell, R.E.

Play in the opening stages was very much in favour of the civilian team, but they failed to score. The civilians were still pressing when Loring, effecting a clever save, drove the ball well up the field, and Brerley smartly taking advantage of the opportunity scored the first goal for the Gunners.

The second chukka opened with Elwes scoring for the civilians, making the score one all. From the throw-in the Gunners took the game in hand, and Loring scored as the result of a fine individual run. The military team continued to press, and Loring and Brerley each added another goal, making the final score: R.A., 4; Civilian, 1.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON A SOLICITOR.

Detective-Sergeant Grant returned to the Colony from Macao on Tuesday afternoon with a man named Lam Fui Chin, described as an unemployed insurance broker, whose extradition was granted by the Macao authorities. This man was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday for that he did with three others, by a certain false pretence, obtain from Mr. John Hastings the sum of \$24,000, the money of Mr. John Hastings and an other, with intent to cheat and defraud.

The accused was remanded for a week.

THE MERRYMAKERS.

The Merry-makers continue to draw good houses and last night they were faced by the largest audience they have had so far. The programme was agreeably diversified but the old favourites still held their places and as usual encores were the order of the evening. Rego Williams was perhaps the most in demand, while the Dignos had to appear more than once. Zeno's equilibrium feats were warmly applauded and the Rosobobs delighted all beholders with their dainty dancing.

RISE AND FALL OF WAGES IN ENGLAND.

A report was issued in October from the Labour Department of the Board of Trade dealing with the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in the United Kingdom in 1908. The report says that so far as concerns the workingmen of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, the changes in rates of wages were not included, as the numbers affected are not known, but their rates of wages changed during the year. Of these, 119,000 received advances amounting to over £7,200 per week, and 464,000 sustained decreases amounting to £56,400 per week, whilst the remaining 380,000 worked on the same level at their wages at the end of the year. The net result of all the changes was therefore a decrease of £59,200 per week. If the effect of the changes in rates of wages be calculated from the date of each change to the end of the year, the aggregate decrease in wages due to these changes is computed at £273,300, as compared with an increase of £52,821,000 in 1907 and one of £21,419,000 in 1906. Of 119,000 workpeople whose wages were increased in 1908, 67,000 were employed in Government Departments, 12,000 in the textile trades, 11,000 in the printing and allied trades, and 9,000 in the building trades. Of the 464,000 workpeople whose wages were reduced, 283,000 were employed in coal mining and 14,000 in other mining (iron, &c.), 83,500 in engineering and shipbuilding, and 69,000 in the manufacture of pig iron and iron and steel. As compared with the number of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages, the number who were recognized in 1908 of labour were changed in 1908 was small. It will be understood that the changes recorded do not include temporary alterations in the working hours owing to changes in the state of trade or regularly recurring seasonal alterations, as in the building trades. The changes reported affected 25,541 workpeople, of whom 3,549 had their aggregate working time increased by 5,686 hours per week, and 23,192 had reductions amounting to 44,109 per week. The net effect of all the changes was thus a reduction of 38,413 hours in the working time of the people affected. The changes in rates of wages taking effect in the first six months of 1908 showed that the downward movement in wages, which commenced early in 1907, was still maintained. In every group of trades, with the exception of clothing, printing, and employes of local authorities, the changes resulted in net decreases, the net amount of valuation being £67,744 per week. The total number of workpeople affected by the changes during the six months was 1,091,586, of whom 6,439 received advances amounting to £263 per week, and 1,085,147 sustained decreases amounting to £68,007 per week, while the remaining 3,859 had upward and downward changes which left the wages at the same level as the beginning of the year. The changes in the hours of labour taking effect in the first half of 1909 show that 18,900 workpeople have had a reduction in hours amounting in the aggregate to 46,236 hours per week, while 221 workpeople have had their aggregate working time increased by 332 hours per week.

THE P. AND O. CO.

The P. and O. Company has decided upon an extension of its service, which is of considerable interest. For some years past the people of New Zealand have been anxious that the company's vessels should call at one or other of their ports, and the announcement is now made that the wish is to be gratified. The *Matika*, which leaves London on Dec. 31, will be the first P. and O. liner seen in New Zealand waters. After calling at Australian ports, she will make a day's stay. Her homeward voyage from Auckland to London will be by way of Hobart, Melbourne, and other ports. The *Mongolia*, which leaves London on Jan. 23, and the *Morea*, which is due to sail from the Thames on Feb. 25, will also proceed to Auckland, after touching at Australian ports, and return by the same route. It would probably be correct to say that the visits of those P. and O. boats to New Zealand waters are experimental, but the P. and O. Company is not undertaking to embark upon an enterprise of which it does not foresee the end. As it happens, the sailings of those ships from Auckland will occur during the busiest season of travel, so far as New Zealand is concerned.

PARIS LETTER.

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

November 6, 1909.

LE PROCES STEINHEIL.

No one can—yet, at least—accurately say how long "le Procès Steinheil" will last, so enveloped in the deepest mystery is the whole case. Seldom, if ever, has a judge had so difficult a task to accomplish. For months past, Paris, says the whole of France, has been anxiously waiting for the beginning of what will certainly prove to be the most dramatic trial of modern times. Never have demands for seats or even for standing room been so numerous, especially on the part of the fair sex. No woman has been granted admittance, except Mlle. Miropolska, the young lady barrister, who occupied a prominent seat. Even Mme. Barthou, wife of the Minister of Justice, was refused admission by the inexorable presiding judge M. de Valles. Several persons disguised as barristers attempted to gain admittance, but failed in their attempt. Outside the Palais de Justice thousands waited all night in the hope of being able to get inside the Seine Astoria Court and catch a glimpse of the tragic widow. Mme. Steinheil, who has up to now made a very plucky fight against overwhelming odds, in trying to establish her innocence, has a handsome face, while her still girlish-looking blue eyes and mass of bronze hair render her more beautiful. She looked an object of pity as she stood in the dock in her unattractive mourning gown. The moment she began to speak in that remarkably sweet voice of hers one was tempted to forget the dreadful charges which she is called upon to answer, namely, the wilful murder of her husband, Adolphe Steinheil, and of her mother, Mme. Japy, which took place on the 30th May, 1908.

The opinion of many of those present in Court on the first day was that either Mme. Steinheil is a deeply wronged woman or she is a consummate actress. The accused pleaded not guilty. The formal questions put to her by M. de Valles were all answered in a clear voice. It is rumoured that the trial may last ten days, during which time the prisoner will be lodged in one of the cells of the police station attached to the Palais de Justice in order to avoid the necessity of conveying her backwards and forwards every day between the women's prison of St. Lazare and the Law Courts. There are 12 juriesmen and two supplementary ones, and 90 witnesses are to be called. The hearing of the witnesses will most likely continue during three days. The pleadings will occupy another three, and at this rate the trial might well be all over in ten days' time. One never knows, however—especially in France, where the unexpected always happens—what may arise between this and then. Mme. Steinheil contends that the trial will prove her innocence. Let us hope so. Her health is now sound. During the past few weeks she has several times gone carefully through the papers in the case with her counsel, Maître Antony Aubin, and she declares that she is quite ready to face the ordeal of confrontation with her accusers. Whether her personal charms, which are considerable, will influence the judge and jury as much as she thinks remains to be seen. She spends an enormous time making her toilette, as she wishes to look as smart as possible. The Court is daily crowded with influential men, including members of the Corps Diplomatique, the papers containing the account of the sensational trial sell like hot cakes, so do the prisoner's photographs, so keen is public interest.

The indictment may be briefly recapitulated as follows:—Mme. Steinheil is prosecuted on the double charge of homicide and parricide with premeditation. The crime was discovered at six o'clock in the morning on May 31, 1901, by a servant of the Steinheil family, Romy Couillard. He discovered Mme. Steinheil's mother, Mme. Japy, lying dead across her bed with a cord round her neck. The husband, the painter Steinheil, was found on the floor of his bedroom, also with a cord round his neck. Mme. Steinheil herself was found by the servant tied to her bed, and she stated that she had been sleepily awakened at about midnight by someone flinging a cloth over her head. She perceived three men and a red-haired woman, all dressed in long black robes. The woman assured her that if she told the party where she kept her money and her jewels no harm would be done either to her husband or to her mother. She acquiesced, whereupon she was tied down to her bed. She faintly, and did not recover consciousness until dawn. The charge against Mme. Steinheil is based on an accumulation of petty details which form the imposing mass of circumstantial evidence adduced against her. It is argued at great length that, in view of the extraordinary series of lies and machinations intended to implicate others; in view of the certain proofs that she detested her husband, and the uncontradicted fact that she constantly displayed animosity against her mother; in view of her desire to marry a wealthy lover, who refused to take a divorced woman as his wife; and in view of her long past of scandals and vicious adventure, Mme. Steinheil is probably the sole criminal in the case, since the crimes could not have been committed without her aid, and since there is no show of evidence against anyone else.

After reading these disgusting facts, it is all the easier to think whether she is really guilty or innocent. Justice in France is one thing, in England it is quite another different matter altogether. Mme. Steinheil has been kept in goal already eighteen months awaiting her trial which has only just begun. The whole story is an ugly one enough from whatever point of view it is regarded, but not its least repulsive aspect in English eyes is that which shows the legal procedure by means of which it has been attempted to wring a confession from the

unfortunate woman. British Justice stands, and has always stood, for the highest, purest and noblest form of Justice. English judges are prisoners' most powerful protectors against injustice. In France the examining magistrate is for the prosecution without any attempt at disguise, and his duty is to obtain a confession from the prisoner even by the use of means that shock British sense of decency. If Mme. Steinheil be guilty of the crime with which she is charged, she is a monster indeed. On her own showing she has accused two innocent men of the murders, so that it is impossible to feel for her any great sympathy even if it should be proved that it was not her hand which strangled her husband and her mother. She is almost more than a match—so far as the tongue is concerned—for the judge, who certainly does not appear to have either any regard for her or her feelings. From the way Judge M. de Valles addresses her, and from what he already knows, he seems to have made up his mind about her. It will tax her ability as well as that of her counsel to the utmost to prove her innocence.

[We have published telegraphic news of her acquittal.—ED.]

"THE FEAST OF THE DEAD."

The annual pilgrimages to the cemeteries last Monday were more numerous this year than usual, in spite of the wet, cold, and foggy weather. *La Toussaint*, or the "Feast of the Dead," as it is also called by the French, is never allowed to pass unnoticed by the humblest or wealthiest. It is a sad day for one and all. It is estimated that this year no fewer than 20,000 mourners visited the Père Lachaise cemetery, carrying wreaths of artificial or real flowers. At the lowest estimate 100,000 francs worth of flowers was laid on the tombs in that one beautiful cemetery where so many illustrious dead have been laid to rest. The florists of Paris always rely upon the first two days of November as the most profitable in the year. No less than 500,000 francs' worth of chrysanthemums alone have been sold to Parisians to be placed on the graves of their dearly departed. The Père Lachaise, Montmartre, Montparnasse, Passy, Vaugrard and St. Ouen are the chief cemeteries of Paris, and these were crowded to excess on Monday and Tuesday last; many people go the day before in order to avoid the rush. In my case, there is never any disorder, for the French of all classes have far too much respect for the dead; still by way of regulating the traffic soldiers and policemen guard the entrances to the cemeteries on this occasion, as well as keep a look-out for cemetery thieves, who make it their business to steal whatever "ornaments" that have been placed on the graves. Such ruffians, who deserve to be shot on the spot as is the case on battlefields, are shown no mercy if caught. There are not happily many of these ruffians, though a few still exist; in some cases, they dig up the coffins, break the lids, and out of the rings or remove other articles of jewellery from the dead at night when all is quiet and dark.

THE DIVINE SARAH.

Now that the "Divine" Sarah Bernhardt has once more returned to her *cher Paris* (dear Paris) she has, as usual, become the talk of everybody, for everyone admires her as much as ever, if not more so. The hard theatrical season before her in no way troubles her; she is perfectly confident of success and her prodigious patrons. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt will produce almost immediately at her own theatre, a new play—"Joan of Arc"—by Emile Moreau, which is best known for its collaboration with the late M. Sardou in "Madame Sans Gêne." The subject of Moreau's new play is one that must appeal peculiarly to French and English theatregoers. The interest in M. Moreau's presentation of "Joan of Arc" is that it deals with the last phase of her career. The new play—Paris—presents us with an almost literal reproduction of Joan's trial. M. Moreau has gone through the judicial records for his material, with the result that his latest *d'œuvre* is of great dramatic power. "Joan of Arc" will, of course, be Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. The two leading roles in the new play are Joan of Arc and the Duke of Bedford, the latter role will be played by M. de Max, a very clever French actor. Henry V. of England—then a lad of ten—is also among the characters, which are so numerous as at no time will there be more than 50 persons on the stage. There will be no crowd of extras, as the play deals essentially with the trial itself. The burning of Joan of Arc will take place off the stage during the last act, but the action is such that the spectators will have the final tragedy frequently before their eyes. Later on the great actress will stage other great plays—about which she is equally sanguine of success.

AMAZING HOAX IN A BERLIN COURT.

JUDGES PERSONATED BY SWINDLERS.

At last the Prussian army has been avenged, writes the Berlin correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph*. When the noble Voigt made his famous attack on the "Torn" Hall of Koepnick he dressed himself in the uniform of a captain of a Guard regiment, and in this disguise imposed upon the detachment of troops with which he carried out his predatory purpose. And civilian scoffers declared that it was only the fetish power of the military uniform that had blinded the eyes of all and sundry to his obviously bearing. His coarse features, and his obvious lack of culture and refinement, were so obvious as to be almost comical. But now the Prussian army has been avenged, for a crime almost as ingenious in its conception, and as spirited in its execution, as the immortal coup of civil order in the very halls of the guardians of the shadow of the shadow of justice themselves, beneath the shadow of the Prussian Presidency, and through the instrumentality of the official gub of the highest officers of the law.

With a brazen impudence, which is difficult to know whether more to admire or to condemn, the perpetrators walked into the rooms of the judges at the Civil Courts, and, having thrown over their shoulders the solemn robes of the learned judicial functionaries which could exercise certain for their own immediate benefit. The authors of this bold enterprise are three youths, all in the neighbourhood of their twentieth year. They are Lothar Loedke, a one time dentist and now described as a waiter; Willi Warnitzki, a cyclist; and Hans Meyer, a cook. The idea originated with the

PSORIASIS FROM HEAD TO FEET

Five Doctors Treated this Bad Case—It Irritated was Terrible—Suffered for Years and Got No Relief—Friend also Had a Rash on Face.

TWO COMPLETELY CURED BY CUTICURA

"I had seen five doctors in regard to my trouble and not one of them gave me any relief. My disease was psoriasis and it was a particularly bad case, which affected me from my head to my feet and the irritation was terrible. I was advised to try the Cuticura Remedies which I did. In the first place before I used it to take a fairly hot bath with Cuticura Soap and after that I used to rub the Cuticura Ointment into the skin. The Cuticura Soap of course was used every time I washed and at every bath. My case being a very bad one it naturally took longer to make a good impression. But after persevering after day after day for about three weeks or a month, I seemed to make fair progress. I first started to use Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment about July, 1908, and my cure was complete about October of the same year. During that period I had no medical adviser, but it seems to me that for some years the first thing I should do to be to use the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment on the first signs of any skin troubles and not let it take such hold as it did in my case. For some years, a little time back, a friend of mine suffered from a rash on the face and I recommended the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment which put him right in a very short time without medical aid. Alfred Levy, 1, Winkfield Rd., Loughborough, Wood Green, N., Eng., Mar. 23, 1909.

A single treatment consisting of warm bath with Cuticura Soap, gentle application of Cuticura Ointment, and mild doses of Cuticura Pills, is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep and point to a speedy cure of itching, disfiguring eczemas, rashes, eruptions, irritations and inflammations of the skin and scalp, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

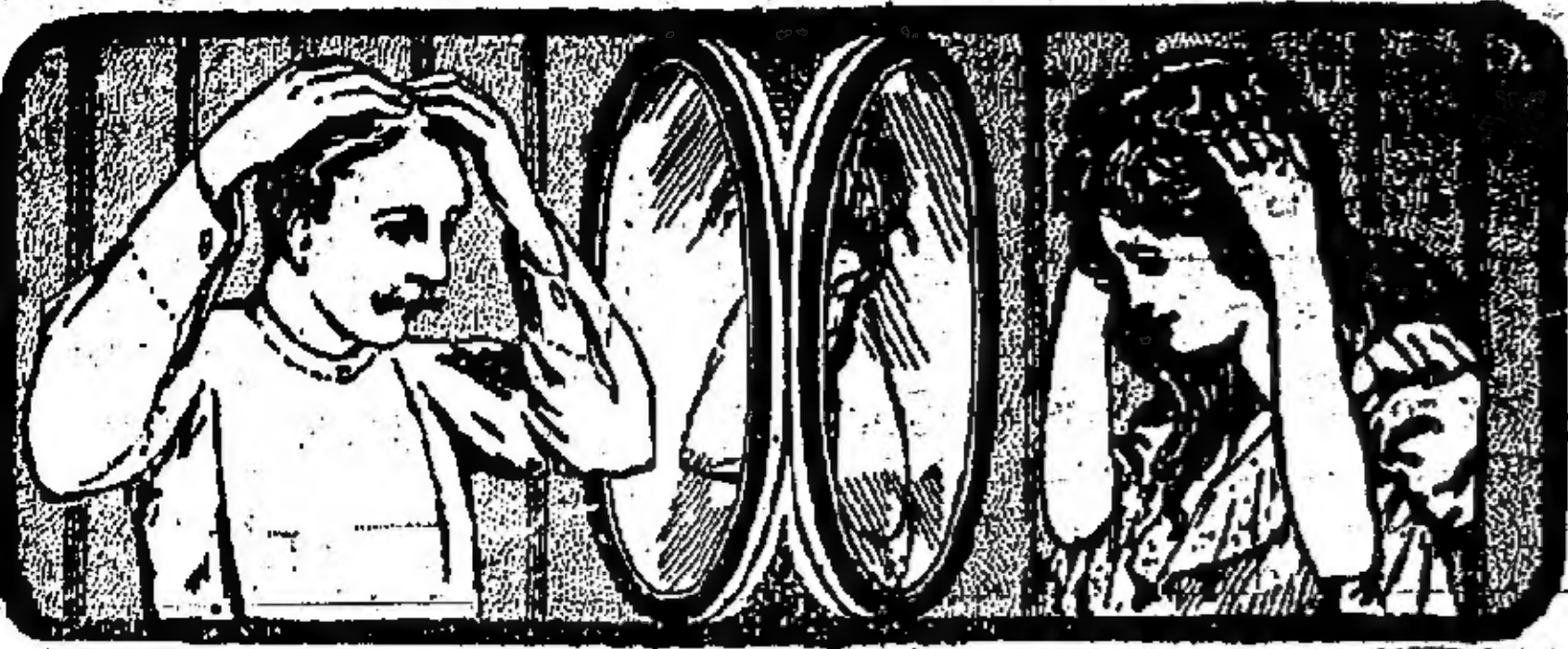
CUTICURA REMEDIES.

One afternoon, at four o'clock—that is to say, just as the judges were rising—the trio walked into the court buildings and paced its echoing corridors with confident steps. No one asked their business. They were taken for successful litigants or willing witnesses, and allowed to pass. Presently they found themselves alone in a stretch of passage. One of the judge's retiring-rooms. It was unoccupied, and a row of black robes was hanging on pegs on the wall. In an instant they had taken down three of these, and donned them, and now the most difficult part of the task was accomplished. Here it may be necessary to explain to the English reader that the judiciary is a special branch of the legal profession in Germany in which a candidate passes as soon as his studies are completed, and that there would, consequently, be nothing to excite particular attention in the spectacle of three callow youths scuffling about the courts in judges' robes. However that may be, the three adventurers, under the guidance of Loedke, now sought out one of the rooms where the preliminary examination of cases is gone into and where there were cupboards full of papers telling, in superfluous detail, the story of many a human tragedy, comedy, and farce. A few bundles were taken out at random, and the trio, grouped round the various documents, now and then an attendant darted in unceremoniously, and, seeing, as he thought, these judges still deeply engaged in unravelling some knotty legal point, stammered a confused apology for his intrusion, and beat a hasty retreat. Occasionally a charwoman, prowling round for her daily quantum of dust and waste paper, put her inquisitive nose in at the door. She was swiftly sent packing with that hyperborean vigour of repression which is seen in its finest flower in the Prussian official.

COLLECTING THE COSTS.

Meanwhile, the spurious judges were hard at work. They first possessed themselves of the names of the principal parties to some score of cases. Next—and this is where the object of their campaign comes in—they obtained a number of the forms on which the Courts are accustomed to demand from litigants contributions towards the judicial expenses already incurred in their suits. These were filled in with names and addresses taken from the bundles of papers, and with sums varying from £10 to upwards of £50, subscribed with imaginary signatures. There still remained a difficulty which was to be solved. How was the money to be collected. But our heroes were not for one moment at a loss. On official paper an order was drawn up in official language conferring on the bearer power to execute the warrants of the Court, and that magic symbol, the official stamp, was imprinted also upon this.

All was now in readiness, so the enterprising three doffed their judicial garments and strolled innocently onto the street, no doubt wishing the standards and police on duty a very good morning as they passed them by. To give themselves the necessary professional appearance, which was advisable to account for their presence in the courts at that advanced hour of the afternoon, they carried away under their arms a number of valuable law tomes, which were disposed of at the nearest second-hand bookshop. All that remained was to collect from the unsuspecting litigants the sums they had lavished upon them, and here they seem to have acted with less circumspection than in the earlier part of their undertaking, for the police somehow got on to their track, and the adventurous three are now safely under lock and key.



WHY BE BALD?

An Invitation to You to Prove the Efficacy of Harlene Free of Cost. UNIVERSAL "HARLENE HAIR DRILL."

"Harlene Hair-Drill" is now the vogue. "Harlene Hair-Drill" is not a mysterious process. It is a scientific method of treating the scalp. It is, of course, the unhealthy scalp that causes the hair to fall out or become weak, dry, or brittle. The scalp requires loosening, so that the blood may circulate freely and generously feed the roots of the hair and distribute health. Why should men be bald and women lose that rich blessing which is their birthright—their beautiful, profuse hair? But loosening the scalp is not sufficient. The roots of the hair, which have so long been throttled, so to speak, and which have been denied the sustenance which the blood affords, must be cured back to life, stimulated, and re-invigorated. Every thinking person should realize the cause of the trouble, and it will then be easy to see that Edwards' "Harlene" is the direct and only sensible remedy. Its composition is such that it feeds the hair roots, nourishes them, and invigorates them. "Harlene Hair-Drill" loosens the scalp, causes the blood to flow, and so with the application of Edwards' "Harlene" the hair is given a new lease of life. Messrs. Edwards, the proprietors of the famous "Harlene" which has for so many years done a great deal to check the alarming increase of baldness, and to check hair troubles generally, desire to spare no expense to convince the public that Edwards' "Harlene for the Hair" can do what they claim for it; with this object in view they are distributing a free outfit sufficient for one week's trial. The outfit comprises:

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95 & 96, High Holborn, London, England.

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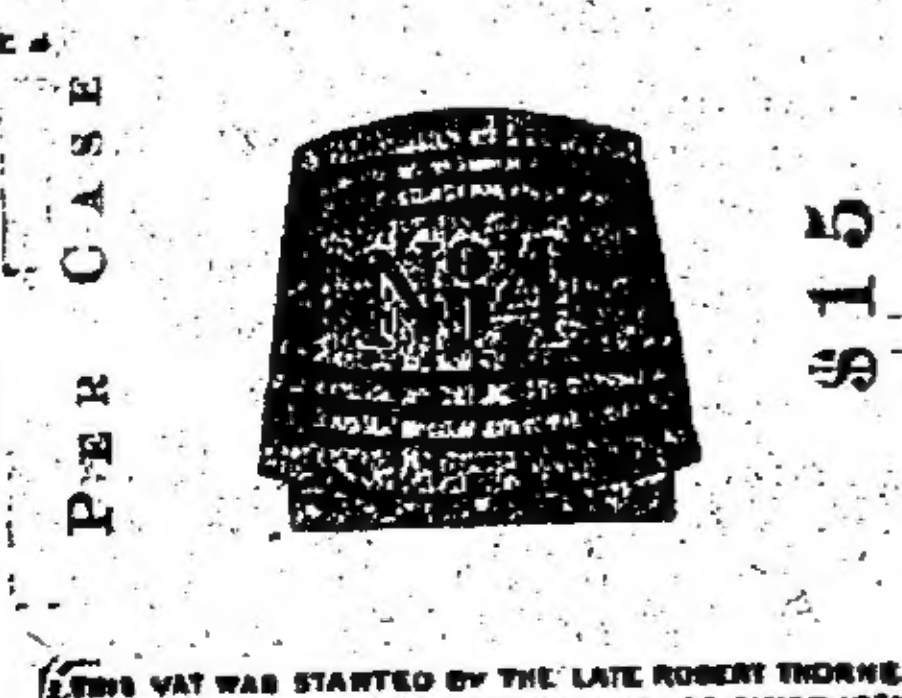
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SAIGON.

BY SIR HUGH CLIFFORD.

In the November number of *Blackwood's Magazine* the place of honour is given to an article on "Saigon," by Sir Hugh Clifford, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon. We quote two sections:—

LES FONCTIONNAIRES. "Why should we only toil, the roof and crown of things?"—The Lotus-Enters. There were roads, beautiful French roads, as good as any in the world, in and about Saigon. If their length equalled their quality they would form an artery the beginning of a magnificent road system. As it is, most of them fade away into nothing at a discreet distance from the town. They enable one to take the air; they do not materially assist one to take a journey. They are quite pretty to look at.

There is, at any rate, the beginning of a railway system, but in a country which has been occupied for sixty years by a European nation, and where the engineering difficulties are reduced to a minimum by the flatness of the wide areas to be traversed, the progress made is not impressive. L'Administration, it would appear, blossoms out chiefly in the direction of its personnel. In Cambodia, for instance, where there is a scattered population of one and a half million souls, no less than two hundred European functionaries are considered necessary for its government. British India, with its three hundred millions, claims the services of less than five hundred officials of similar position.

But the Indian Civil Service, like all our services, is notoriously short-handed. Our colonial adventures are set to work upon administrative duties long before their official education has been satisfactorily completed. This, at any rate, it would seem, need not be the case in French Indo-China, where there can hardly be enough work to go round. The French Civil Servant should surely have that which our people to-day most notoriously lack—time, time to learn. Unfortunately, however, unless my informants—all themselves Frenchmen of experience—are at fault, the notion that there is time to learn is one which does not readily present itself to the young official newly imported from France.

Being posted to an appointment in the Colonial Civil Service of his country appears to be regarded by him as the end, rather than as the beginning, of his life's work. To secure employment as a Civil Servant in Indo-China no examination, competitive or otherwise beyond the taking of an ordinary degree, is demanded of him. The rest is a question of influence—the winning of a nomination from the Minister of the day. Appointments in the Colonies are not things for which Frenchmen scruple with any eagerness; the family "wreath" is the person on whose account, for the most part, the necessary influence is exerted. He will be returned to France and mercifully re-transferred once every three years at the expense of Government. For the rest, he is provided for for life. His own immediate pre-occupation is to create in the land of his exile as close an approximation as adverse circumstances will admit to the France from which he has been banished. The country in which he finds himself is hopelessly incurably Oriental. To work in it any notable transformation would be a herculean task. He has no liking for tasks, even when their proportions are not magnificent. He contents himself with the creation of a *Rue Catinat*. It is not over difficult, it adds to his material comfort, the which is his chief care, and it helps ever so little to disguise the banishment to which he is condemned.

For, be it remembered, he is always in banishment, albeit a kind of official remittance man, your French fonctionnaire in Indo-China always there because he cannot help it, never because he likes it. The East sounds no call for him, but the alluring voice of France is for ever making mocking music in his ears. He is "putting in time," like any other deported criminal, and only in very rare instances does he learn to love his chains.

These are facts which seem to be recognized by the Administration. The Civil Servant is largely one of compassion of pity. It is hard enough for these poor devils to be here at all, it seems to say. It would be wicked to make things harder for them by expecting them to be useful. Accordingly, though the inability of the French Civil Servant to speak the vernacular is universally admitted and almost as universally deplored, successive Governments have drawn back dismayed from the proposal to make such studies compulsory. Such action, it is thought, would be a cruelty, a brutality, the adoption of methods of barbarism. One does not want to strike the man who is down; and if a man were not "down," how, in the name of common sense, would he ever be a Civil Servant of France in Indo-China?

We English, we, too, to-day, are suffering in Asia from the fact that less and less do our people who work for England in the East regard the scene of their labours as the one place that matters, as "Home" in all save the name alone. Aforetime this was the rule; now it is the exception. Facility of communication with Europe has loosened many a foundation-stone of our Oriental Empire. But that Empire had been upreared, vast, solid, and four-square, as ever Progress, with its offspring, Mechanical Contrivance, had begun to work the ruin which so many of us now watch with such despairing eyes. To Henry Lawrence, who, tried to do his duty? "grin John," who, "wreath" through sheer strength, mightily, as his brother wrought through tenderness, sympathy, and love; to Nicholson, the Quixote of our race, who fought with no imaginary foe—India, their India, was to them the whole world. What to them did Europe matter, or the criticisms or the plaudits of the folk who did not know? India claimed from them their sole allegiance. At her feet they laid their love, their labour, and their lives. We, who to-day maintain with little less that which they wrested from ruin, know in our hearts that we are daily becoming more and more depolarized. Our lodestar now is Europe, not the East.

But our race produced that breed of giants whose work we have inherited—produced the men whose names will live in story long after the Raj for which they toiled has tottered to its fall. France has been less fortunate. Our foundation-stones may be working loose; those of her Empire in Indo-China seem never to have been laid.

LES CIVILISES.

"Give a dog a bad name and—hang him!"—Ancient Proverb. The Discontented Englishman had served in many of our Eastern stations. He had always found the road, and had followed it satisfactorily, to the cricket-field. In Saigon he had diligently sought a similar track, and it had him at the long last to be Censured. Here it was that his indignation culminated. "Healthy Exercise" it is the foetus of the Englishman in Asia, for with him, too, the instinct to reproduce home surroundings makes itself felt; nor is it a bad idea before which to bow down and worship. If you cannot, owing to your limitations, be of the East when in it, I prefer the Englishman's totem to the nocturnal cat of the Rue Catinat.

"HANGING BACK." "granted the Discontented Englishman." "Stop a game of tennis, to shake hands with every new arrival at the Club—not strangers, mind you, but ordinary playing members. Dripping wet their hands are, too. Ugh! I offered a prize for a lawn tennis tournament—thought it would 'buck 'em up a bit. Devil a bit! No entries. Afraid of being beaten. What can you do with men like that?" His indignation found expression in abrupt, grunting outbursts of very colloquial English. "Football, too. Soccer. Thirty men who play out of a population of Heaven knows how many, and every Jack one of them plays for his own side—no notion of playing for the side—not a notion of it. And the morals of the place!"

Words failed him. It is an axiom among Englishmen that those who have no love for healthy and regular exercise have no use for the Decalogue, except to use it as a pie-ornament.

"Read 'Les Civilisés'!" I followed his advice. I cannot recommend any reader of *Blackwood's* to make a like experiment. I follow the picture there drawn of life in and about Saigon to be vivid and maliciously exaggerated; yet at the back of it, as men on the spot reluctantly admit, there lurks some modicum of odious truth. The book could never have been written of Englishmen in any colony or dominion. So much at least is certain. There is a proverb about smoke and fire, but here, I am convinced, the wreaths of stifling, filthy vapour that smudge the sky rise from far worse bonfires than have ever been lighted, even in Saigon.

"If Paris had contracted a mesalliance with Port Said, and the devil had played the part of sage-femme for them, the result might have been Saigon," said a Discontented Frenchman.

AMAZON RUBBER.

The Secretary of the British Legation at Rio de Janeiro, Mr. Chesham, in a report on trade of Brazil in 1929, says that the year 1929-30 will undoubtedly see a very large output of Amazon rubber, and at such high prices during the latter months of the season as should cause the year 1929 to be the most favourable that those regions have experienced since the beginning of the rubber export trade. The rubber trade of the Amazon Valley is in many respects one of the most remarkable commercial movements in existence. If the value of the product put on the world's markets be compared with the trifling expenditure of human energy involved in its collection, the contrast is an extraordinary one. The whole of this valuable trade is gathered in the first place by a handful of illiterate, untrained men, who, taking their lives in their hands, enter the vast uncultivated wilderness of the upper Amazon forests, and on behalf of distant avidores and nominal forest-owners, tap the trees and smoke the rubber that later on figures as the second asset in Brazilian commercial and financial prosperity. Deprived of her rubber output, Brazil would lose almost one-third of her purchasing capacity. Yet, although the source of so large a part of her national income, Brazil as a whole does nothing for her rubber producers, and these in equal disregard of great responsibilities, do little or nothing for their rubber trees. The whole of the vast wealth of the Amazon rubber output is drawn from the virgin wealth of uncultivated forest products.

The output of rubber has more than doubled since 1927, but the methods of production show no advance, while the cost of production must have greatly increased. The Para rubber, as it is to-day exploited, can continue successfully to compete when once the East Indian plantations have attained a large area of development seems highly improbable. The cost of the bare necessities of life, to say nothing of the comforts of existence, has greatly increased, and the absence of these things renders the weary lot of the Amazon rubber extractor one of the most depressing in existence. Half submerged in a swampy forest, he has few or no companions and no social life at all. A stranger from far away, he makes no home, but squats where he can best tap the surrounding trees. The owner of the estate neither resides on it nor pays an absentee tax. His ownership restricts itself to taking out papers of registration before someone else has obtained them, and then having the right to find and tap what rubber trees the undefined vagueness of this "estate" may afford the hardy Ceara or Maranhao explorer who acts as his tenant.

There is little likelihood of Amazon rubber being exhausted. The area is so vast, the supply of trees so constantly self-renewing, that it is most improbable that while demand continues and profitable prices are obtained the supply from this region will fall off. The real danger to the Amazon industry lies in the competition of cultivated rubber. If this can be shortly produced on a large scale and the demand does not keep equal pace prices must fall. The Amazon forests on the present lines of Brazilian taxation and expenditure can only be worked if the price of rubber remains high. The expenses are so great, the taxes imposed so onerous, that any permanent fall in the price of rubber would mean not alone the cessation of Amazon rubber production, but a very serious financial problem for the whole of Brazil to meet. Rubber cultivation in Ceylon, the Malay Peninsula, and no doubt elsewhere, can be profitably carried out and by annually improving the methods at a rate of expenditure that would be wholly insufficient to tap the wild forest trees of the Amazon basin. Considerations such as these should not be lost sight of by those who may be disposed to invest money in the purchase and exploitation of so-called rubber estates on the Amazon. The excessive import duties and the heavy export taxes must never be lost sight of, for they affect every aspect of commercial, industrial, and individual life in Brazil. While it may be held as unquestionable that Amazon rubber is a wild product obtained by the least expenditure of labour necessary to its crude production, and with no resort to cultivation, there is a growing export from other parts of Brazil of inferior kinds of rubber which may in the near future attain large proportions. This rubber, moreover, is to some extent the product of cultivation.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamois, Lait Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamois will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a Lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents 1453

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[1024]

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

TONS. REG.

"PRINCESS ALICE" - 10,911 - ON MARCH 23RD.
Capt. P. GROSCH.
"KLEIST" - 9,000 - ON APRIL 6TH.
Capt. O. FAHNER.
"PRINZ LUDWIG" - 9,630 - ON APRIL 20TH.
Capt. F. v. BINZES.

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Early Booking Recommended, For Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., GENERAL AGENTS.

[226]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE, VIA DAIREN.

WINTER SCHEDULE.

(Effective from Oct. 22nd 1929)

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and First-Class Cars, operated between Dairen and Changchun in combination with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with the Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "KORU MARU" and "SAIKO MARU" (2,877 tons each) as follows:—

NORTH-BOUND.			
Leave—Shanghai (Steamer)	Arrive—Dairen	Thursday Saturday	Saturday or Sunday Monday or Tuesday
Ar. —Mukden	12.00 a.m.	Sunday	Friday
Ar. —Mukden	9.49 p.m.		
Ar. —Changchun	10.10 p.m.	Monday	Wednesday
Ar. —Harbin (Russian Train)*	6.30 a.m.		Saturday
Ar. —Harbin	3.20 p.m.		

Connecting at Harbin with:

State Express from Moscow.

Wagon-Lits from Moscow.

State Express for St. Petersburg.

Connecting at Harbin with:

State Express from St. Petersburg.

Wagon-Lits from Moscow.

State Express from Moscow.

Ar.	Mukden	11.25 a.m.	Wednesday	Friday	Sunday
Ar.	Mukden	9.40 p.m.			
Ar.	Dairen	10.00 p.m.	Wednesday	Friday	Sunday
Ar.	Dairen	5.08 a.m.			
Ar.	Shanghai (Steamer)	5.20 a.m.			
Ar.	Shanghai	5.00 p.m.	Friday	Sunday	Tuesday

* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes earlier than S. M. R. Time.

TICKET AGENCIES—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. and Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.

RAILWAY HOTELS—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Ad.: "YAMATO") At Dairen, Port Arthur and Changchun, also very shortly at Mukden, all under the Company's management.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

S.S. "MACEDONIA."

(10,500 TONS.)

CAPTAIN C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

THIS THROUGH MAIL STEAMER FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON VIA BOMBAY WILL LEAVE HONGKONG ON MARCH 19TH, 1910, STAYING AT BOMBAY 24 HOURS ONLY AND IS DUE TO ARRIVE AT—

MARSEILLES - APRIL 16TH.
LONDON - APRIL 23RD.

FARES TO LONDON:—

1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE; £106.14 RETURN.
2nd " £48.8 " £72.12 "

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, SUPERINTENDENT.

[1075]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
CARL DIERCKHOFEN, German str., 774, J. Kayser, 8th Dec.—Hathong and Hellow 6th Dec.—General—Hansen & Co.
CHERMAN, British str., 1,300, Jones, 8th Dec.—Shanghai 4th Dec.—General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHINHA, British str., 8th Dec.—Canton.
DAIJIN MARU, Jap. str., 899, Y. Kaburaki, 8th Dec.—Swatow 7th Dec., Camphor and Tea—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
FUKURA MARU, Japanese str., 1,946, S. Kuma-waki, 8th Dec.—Mojji 2nd Dec., Coal—Order.
HAIYAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 8th Dec.—Swatow 7th Dec., General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
KIANG CHING, Chinese str., 1,002, J. A. Bressander, 8th Dec.—Chinking 3rd Dec., General—Tung Lee & Co.
KWONGSANG, British str., 1,429, Baker, 8th Dec.—Shanghai 4th Dec., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LOWTHER CASTLE, British str., 2,361, A. Howe, 7th Dec.—Kielung 5th Dec., General—Dodwell & Co.
MANDARIN MARU, Japanese str., 3,245, K. Shimidzu, 7th Dec.—Mito 2nd Dec., Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
MARIE, German str., 1,159, P. E. Christiansen, 7th Dec.—Hongkong and Hellow 5th Dec., Coal and General—Jensen & Co.
SUISAN, British str., 1,780, W. D. Welsh, 8th Dec.—Chingwang 1st Dec., Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
YATSHING, British str., 8th Dec.—Canton.
YCHOOW, British str., 1,306, H. A. Wavell, 8th Dec.—Wohaiwai 2nd Dec., General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 8th December.
Bourbon, British str., for Saigon.
Chenay, British str., for Canton.
Doggy, Norwegian str., for Chetso.
Italian, British str., for Swatow.
Hongkong, British str., for Swatow.
Kiang Ching, Chinese str., for Canton.
Kwongsang, British str., for Canton.
Linas, British str., for Shanghai.
Louther Castle, British str., for Singapore.
Maria, German str., for Canton.
Nippon Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
Norwegian, British str., for Canton.
Pitaneuk, German str., for Bangkok.
Shinko Maru, Jap. str., for Moji.
Yatshing, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.
 8th December.
AYMERIC, British str., for Manila.
CARDIGAN, British str., for Shanghai.
CHONGKING, British str., for Weihaiwei.
EMPIRE, British str., for Australia.
HAIYAN, British str., for Swatow.
HONGKONG, French str., for Haiphong.
ITAKA, German str., for Hongkong.
KWANGSANG, British str., for Amoy.
PELAK, Dutch str., for Canton.
SADO MARU, Japanese str., for Singapore.
SIMONGAN, Dutch str., for Saigon.
SOBUT MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
TANG MARU, Japanese str., for Yokohama.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
 The Chinese str. *Kiang Ching* reports: Mod. monsoon and fine weather.
 The Brit. str. *Suisang* reports: Experienced strong N.E. monsoon and fine weather.
 The British str. *Louther Castle* reports: Strong N.E. winds, rough sea and fine clear weather.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

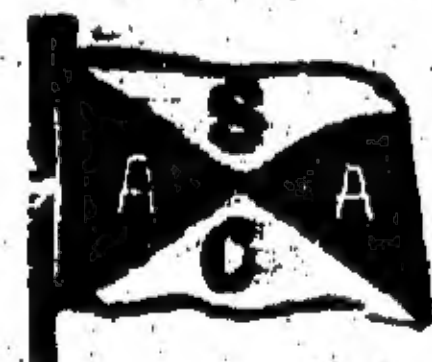
Kowloon Dock—H.M.S. *Virago*, H.M.S. *Fame*, H.M.S. *Taku*, H.M.S. *Bainha*, *Amelia*, *Hilary*, *Levin*, *Protector*, *J. Diederichsen*.
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FOR NEW YORK.
"SHIMOSA" ... 22nd Dec.
"BLAEMAR" ... 28th Dec.
 For Freight and further information, apply to **DODWELL & CO., LTD.**, Agents.
 Hongkong, 8th December, 1909. [1389-1495]

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.
 For BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
 (With Liberty to call at the Malacca Coast).
S.S. "INDRAMAYO" On 14th Dec., 1909.
 For Freight and further information apply to **SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**, General Agents.
 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1909. [1414]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
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Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
 Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRASIS, to SOUTH AFRICA, PENANG GULF, END SEA, BLACK SEA, VENICE, LANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS.
THE Company's Steamship
"E. FRANZ FERDINAND."
 Captain E. Nitzsche, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 25th Dec., A.M.
 This Steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.
 For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to **SANDER, WIELER & Co.**, Agents.
 Princes Buildings.
 Hongkong, 30th November, 1909. [13]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harb. Master has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "L.W." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blakes Pier. 3. From Blakes Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, &c., via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	HIMALAYA	Brit. str.	—	L. E. S. Spicer, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	NORF	Brit. str.	—	G. Phillips, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 15th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	DENVERSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	W. Barrett	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	About 25th inst.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	ALABAMA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Neumann	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.
HAYRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	SILESIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	v. Hoff	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 13th inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENIGAMBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Eckhorn	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 1st Jan.
HAYRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	v. Dohren	MELCHERS & CO.	On 15th Jan.
COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG & BALTIC PORTS	CANTON	Swed. str.	—	Charbonnel	MELCHERS & CO.	About end of Dec.
MARSEILLES, &c., via PORTS OF CALL.	HIRANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	TANGU MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Christiansen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	SUEVIA	Jap. str.	k. w.	Selmer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 5th Jan., at D'light
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	KANG MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. L. Sommer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Jan.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	SIAM	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 19th Jan., at D'light
MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Brehmer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th Jan.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, GIBRALTAR, &c.	PRINZ LUDWIG	Ger. str.	—	F. v. Binzer	MELCHERS & CO.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
TRIESTE, &c., via SINGAPORE, &c.	E. F. FERDINAND	Aut. str.	—	E. Nitzsche	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 26th inst., A.M.
NEW YORK	SHIMOSA	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 22nd inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	EMPIRE OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 14th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	ATYMERIC	Brit. str.	—	J. Boyd	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 1st Jan., at 7 A.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE via JAPAN	ATYMERIC	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 22nd inst.
VANCOUVER via JAPAN PORTS	ATYMERIC	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 15th Feb., at Noon
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	ATYMERIC	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 8th Jan.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, &c.	ISABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, &c.	NIKEO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at Noon.
TACOMA via JAPAN	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at Noon.
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, &c., via JAPAN PORTS, &c.	MANSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Winkler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at D'light
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. Lens	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. W. Eidy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst., at D'light
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th Jan., at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. E. Moses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st Jan., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 5 P.M.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Keith	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Brit. str.	—	D. Lens	MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
JAPAN	TILKIN	Dut. str.	—	H. Koops	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN	About 15th inst.
TINGTAU, WEIHAWEI & CHEFOO.	NANCHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Kennie	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YENOROFU MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Soyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. E. Sandbach	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	LIYAN	Brit. str.	—	Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHINHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	B. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th inst.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	F. Wheeler	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI	WINGANG	Brit. str.	—	H. G. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 12th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	v. Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 15th inst.
SHANGHAI	BUELOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. Prosch	MELCHERS & CO.	About 15th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI	SYRIA	Brit. str.	—	D. C. Gregor, R.M.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 18th inst.
SHANGHAI	OSAKEN	Brit. str.	—	Sellier	MELCHERS & CO.	On 20th inst., P.M.
SHANGHAI	KUTRANO	Brit. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 26th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Swinghammer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 5th Jan.
SHANGHAI	TIPIANAS	Dut. str.	—	Pander	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	SIAM	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Y. Kaburaki	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	E. W. Almon	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SUNGKANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. Plunkett	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	HAIYAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S. Roach	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	HAIYAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	Evans	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	On 12th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Hodges	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	TAMING	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	ZAVIRO	Brit. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	R. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	BORNEO	Ger. str.	—	A. W. Osterbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	TECHIA	Ital. str.	—	F. Sembill	MELCHERS & CO.	Middle of Dec.
SHANGHAI	BINGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Belsito	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	G. C. Hurry	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst.
SHANGHAI	NANANG	Brit. str.	—	E. J. Tadd	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	TUHLWONG	Dut. str.	—	M. B. Lako	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 6th Jan., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	—	—	—	Jurissane	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN	Quick despatch.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. LENZ	About Saturday, 11th December.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. SEMMILL	Middle of December.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. V. BINZER	Wed. day, 15th Dec., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"BUELOW" Capt. F. PROSCH	About Wed. day, 15th December.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. LENZ	Friday, 31st Dec., at D'light

For further Particulars, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
 GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.
 Hongkong, 24th November, 1909. [5]

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
AYMERIC	4,363	J. Boyd	On 22nd December.
SUEVIC	6,232	S. Shotton	On 13th January, 1910.
OCEANIC	4,637	F. W. Davies	On 10th February.
KUMERIC	6,232	J. Mathie	On 10th March.
AYMERIC	4,363	J. Boyd	On 7th April.

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Storage Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

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Hongkong, 8th December, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.
 FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"OCEANIE" Capt. Sellier	On 20th Dec., P.M.
MARSEILLES, via PORTS	"TONKIN" Capt. Charbonnel	On 21st Dec., 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" Capt. Martin	On 3rd Jan., P.M.
MARSEILLES via PORTS	"POLYNESIE" Capt. Broc	On 4th Jan., 1 P.M.

Transshipping on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27 10s. up to £71 10s. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles. For further Particulars, apply to

P. DE CHAMPMORIN, AGENT,
 Queen's Building.
 Hongkong, 8th December, 1909.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong.	From St. John, N.B.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" Sat., 1st Jan.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, 23rd Jan.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" Sat., 29th Jan.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 25th Feb.
"MONTEAGLE" Tuesday, 15th Feb.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 25th Mar.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" Sat., 26th Feb.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 25th Apr.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" Sat., 26th Mar.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 25th May.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" Sat., 23rd April.	

"Empress" Steamships leave HONGKONG at 7 A.M. at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at St. JOHN with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

The "EMPRESS" steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi Wireless apparatus, via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10 Hongkong to London, 1st Class, £245. Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates and 1st Class Railway £245.

First Class route to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to **D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,** Corner Pender Street and Praya, opposite Blakes Pier.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIAN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"HIMALAYA,"
 Captain L. E. S. Spicer, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 11th December, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "MONGOLIA," 9,500 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "HIMALAYA," due in London on the 22nd January, 1910. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
 Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 27th November, 1909. [1]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
 (Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)
STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa, also Venice and Trieste, all Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levantine and South American Ports up to Callao. (Taking Cargo at through rates to Persian Gulf and Bagdad, also Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Almeria and Malaga.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA,"
 Captain Balisto, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at Noon. For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to **CARLOWITZ & Co.,** Agents.
 Hongkong, 4th December, 1909. [4]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
 FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE,"
 Captain W. Barrett, will be despatched as above on or about 25th December. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,** Agents.
 Hongkong, 30th November, 1909. [1463]

THE "SHIRE"

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1910.
PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &C.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

HOMeward.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office. 12

Mon.	13	8 27	4 7	3 55	1 4
		10 21	5 2	2 36	8 8
		8 59	5 2	4 28	1 1
Tues.	14	11 14	8 4	3 2	3 8
		9 31	4 4	5 22	0 9
Wed.	15	9 19	8 4	3 31	4 9
		10 13	8 4		

These vessels are
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted
with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin
Telephone No. 61.
Passage apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.**

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted through with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & New
 Telephone No. 61.
 For Freight or Passage apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**

* A duly qualified surgeon is always on board.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted out with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newhar.
Telephone No. 61.
For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**
GENERAL MANAGERS

Head Office for the Far East:-
16, DES VŒUX ROAD,
HONGKONG.

Oct.	12	m	7	57	1	446	1	8
Nov.	11	m	7	58	1	510	1	8
Dec.	11	m	7	59	1	512	3	5
Jan.	12	m	8	57	1	538	4	6
Feb.	11	m	8	58	1	539	1	8
Mar.	15	m	8	59	1	542	1	8
Apr.	14	m	9	57	1	543	1	8
May.	14	m	9	58	1	544	1	8
June.	14	m	9	59	1	544	1	8
July.	14	m	10	57	1	544	1	8
Aug.	14	m	10	58	1	544	1	8
Sept.	14	m	10	59	1	544	1	8
Oct.	14	m	11	57	1	544	1	8
Nov.	14	m	11	58	1	544	1	8
Dec.	14	m	11	59	1	544	1	8
Jan.	15	m	12	57	1	544	1	8
Feb.	15	m	12	58	1	544	1	8
Mar.	15	m	12	59	1	544	1	8
Apr.	15	m	1	57	1	544	1	8
May.	15	m	1	58	1	544	1	8
June.	15	m	1	59	1	544	1	8
July.	15	m	2	57	1	544	1	8
Aug.	15	m	2	58	1	544	1	8
Sept.	15	m	2	59	1	544	1	8
Oct.	15	m	3	57	1	544	1	8
Nov.	15	m	3	58	1	544	1	8
Dec.	15	m	3	59	1	544	1	8
Jan.	16	m	4	57	1	544	1	8
Feb.	16	m	4	58	1	544	1	8
Mar.	16	m	4	59	1	544	1	8
Apr.	16	m	5	57	1	544	1	8
May.	16	m	5	58	1	544	1	8
June.	16	m	5	59	1	544	1	8
July.	16	m	6	57	1	544	1	8
Aug.	16	m	6	58	1	544	1	8
Sept.	16	m	6	59	1	544	1	8
Oct.	16	m	7	57	1	544	1	8
Nov.	16	m	7	58	1	544	1	8
Dec.	16	m	7	59	1	544	1	8
Jan.	17	m	8	57	1	544	1	8
Feb.	17	m	8	58	1	544	1	8
Mar.	17	m	8	59	1	544	1	8
Apr.	17	m	9	57	1	544	1	8
May.	17	m	9	58	1	544	1	8
June.	17	m	9	59	1	544	1	8
July.	17	m	10	57	1	544	1	8
Aug.	17	m	10	58	1	544	1	8
Sept.	17	m	10	59	1	544	1	8
Oct.	17	m	11	57	1	544	1	8
Nov.	17	m	11	58	1	544	1	8
Dec.	17	m	11	59	1	544	1	8
Jan.	18	m	12	57	1	544	1	8
Feb.	18	m	12	58	1	544	1	8
Mar.	18	m	12	59	1	544	1	8
Apr.	18	m	1	57	1	544	1	8
May.	18	m	1	58	1	544		

FD., [16]	Head Office for the Far East— 16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.	Japan 14. WATER STREET YOKOHAMA
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Oct.	12	m	7	57	1	446	1	8
Nov.	11	m	7	58	1	510	1	8
Dec.	11	m	7	59	1	512	3	5
Jan.	12	m	8	57	1	538	4	6
Feb.	11	m	8	58	1	539	1	8
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July.	14	m	10	57	1	544	1	8
Aug.	14	m	10	58	1	544	1	8
Sept.	14	m	10	59	1	544	1	8
Oct.	14	m	11	57	1	544	1	8
Nov.	14	m	11	58	1	544	1	8
Dec.	14	m	11	59	1	544	1	8
Jan.	15	m	12	57	1	544	1	8
Feb.	15	m	12	58	1	544	1	8
Mar.	15	m	12	59	1	544	1	8
Apr.	15	m	1	57	1	544	1	8
May.	15	m	1	58	1	544	1	8
June.	15	m	1	59	1	544	1	8
July.	15	m	2	57	1	544	1	8
Aug.	15	m	2	58	1	544	1	8
Sept.	15	m	2	59	1	544	1	8
Oct.	15	m	3	57	1	544	1	8
Nov.	15	m	3	58	1	544	1	8
Dec.	15	m	3	59	1	544	1	8
Jan.	16	m	4	57	1	544	1	8
Feb.	16	m	4	58	1	544	1	8
Mar.	16	m	4	59	1	544	1	8
Apr.	16	m	5	57	1	544	1	8
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June.	16	m	5	59	1	544	1	8
July.	16	m	6	57	1	544	1	8
Aug.	16	m	6	58	1	544	1	8
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Oct.	16	m	7	57	1	544	1	8
Nov.	16	m	7	58	1	544	1	8
Dec.	16	m	7	59	1	544	1	8
Jan.	17	m	8	57	1	544	1	8
Feb.	17	m	8	58	1	544	1	8
Mar.	17	m	8	59	1	544	1	8
Apr.	17	m	9	57	1	544	1	8
May.	17	m	9	58	1	544	1	8
June.	17	m	9	59	1	544	1	8
July.	17	m	10	57	1	544	1	8
Aug.	17	m	10	58	1	544	1	8
Sept.	17	m	10	59	1	544	1	8
Oct.	17	m	11	57	1	544	1	8
Nov.	17	m	11	58	1	544	1	8
Dec.	17	m	11	59	1	544	1	8
Jan.	18	m	12	57	1	544	1	8
Feb.	18	m	12	58	1	544	1	8
Mar.	18	m	12	59	1	544	1	8
Apr.	18	m	1	57	1	544	1	8
May.	18	m	1	58	1	544		

GEBRUEDER LENK, RODEWISCH I/V. MANUFACTURERS OF BERLIN WOOL

FOR PARTICULARS AND SAMPLES APPLY TO THE SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
FOR CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN
Route to EUROPE.

Mails from EUROPE via SIBERIA:-

Date of Despatch from London.	Date due in Hongkong.	Vessels.
17th, 19th & 20th Nov. ...	To-morrow ...	Himalaya.

The *Express of Japan*, with the Canadian mail, left Shanghai on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 7.30 a.m., and may be expected here to-day, at noon.
The *Deke*, with the English mail of the 12th ultimo, left Singapore on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 9.30 a.m., and may be expected here to-day, at noon. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 15th Oct., and the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all-sea route on the 3rd ult., and for despatch overland on the 10th ultimo.

FOR	FROM	DATE
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 9th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Nanchang	Thursday, 9th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Linan	Thursday, 9th, 3.30 P.M.
Manila	Edin	Friday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 10th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Hongkong	Friday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN
FRANCISCO
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 10th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Penang and Calcutta	Loongang	Friday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
EUROPE, via India via Tientsin	Lauang	Saturday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
(Lat. Letters 11.00 to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents)		
(Supplementary mail on board up to 10 times fixed for departure of the mail)		
(Extra Postage 10 cents)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)		
The Parcel mail will be closed to-morrow, at 5 p.m.		

Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 11th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Loongang	Saturday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Swatow	Chinua	Saturday, 11th, 6.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Penang and Bontay	Haitan	Sunday, 12th, 9.00 A.M.
Amoy, Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Bungliang	Monday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
		Monday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.

"LOTUS"

BLEND TEA.

RICH

PURE

AND

FRAGRANT.

Obtainable at all the Stores.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

The Cigarettes of Distinction **Bouton Rouge** and **Felucca**



A LUXURY TO
THE MAN
OF TASTE.



IN 50'S & 100'S
HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES
AT \$2.80 AND \$4.20 PER 100
FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 8th, 1909.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASH.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$977, sales
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$5	\$65, buyers
Bank of Communications, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$10, buyers
China Bank, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$12, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, buyers
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, sal. & buy
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 132
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$6.10, buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 90
Laon-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 111
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 430
DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.	40,000	\$73	\$6	\$162, sellers
DOCK & WHARF.				
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$50, sellers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$50, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$63	\$63	\$63, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 75
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 123
SEAWALK & CO., LIMITED.	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$11, sellers
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$73, sellers
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LIMITED.	7,000	\$10	all	\$10, buyers
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, sellers
HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$75, buyers
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.	5,000	\$25	all	\$180, sellers
HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.	60,000	\$10	all	\$23, sellers
INSURANCE.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$180, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$117, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$92, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$375
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 110
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$390, buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$230
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$102, buyers
Hampshire Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$9, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$30, sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 120
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$44, sales
MINING.				
Société Française des Charbon de Tonkin	16,000	Fos. 250	all	\$625, buyers
Rand Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	18/10	\$73, sellers
PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.	25,000	\$10	all	\$13, sellers
PHILIPPINE CO., LIMITED.	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$1, buyers
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$150
London Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$21
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LIMITED.	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$3, sellers
China Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	\$15	\$35, buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$15	\$15	\$30, buyers
Yuko-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$25	\$25	\$19
Shanghai Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$1, buyers
Shar Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$26, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$14, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$24, buyers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$12
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$3, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$5, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$73, sellers
Wessmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$10
United Asiatic Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$10	\$123, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$103, sellers
RUBBERS.				
Salgornis	—	—	—	\$674 (Sta.) buy.
Pegohs	—	—	—	\$223 (Sta.) buy.
Anglo-Malaya	—	—	—	\$24 (Sta.)
Castleside, fully paid	—	—	—	\$143 buyers
Compulsory Malaya	—	—	—	\$26-10-0
Damansara	—	—	—	\$4-0-0
Highlands and Lowlands	—	—	—	\$5-6-0 buyers
Ramblings	—	—	—	3/- p.m.
Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	90/- x.d.
Leabury's	—	—	—	48-9 sellers
Linggis	—	—	—	24-6 sellers
Sopang	—	—	—	25/-
Shelford	—	—	—	32/-
Sungei-pas Ka	—	—	—	25-10-0
LOANS.				
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship
"SITHONIA"
Captain Brehmer, having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby informed that their
goods are being landed and placed at their risk
in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Go-
downs of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Limited, whences
delivery may be obtained against Bills-of-
Lading countersigned by the Underigned.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before To-day.
All Claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 11th inst., at 3 p.m.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office,
Hongkong, 6th December, 1909. [1487]

S.S. "POLYNESIAN"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex
s.s. "Medoc" and "Dorlene" in connec-
tion with above Steamers are hereby informed that
their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treas-
ure and Valuables are being landed and stored
at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at
Kowloon, whences delivery may be obtained im-
mediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before 1 p.m. To-day, requesting it to be
landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Underigned Goods remaining unclaimed after
MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 13th inst., or they will not be recognised.
All damaged packages will be examined on
MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. DE CHAMPMORIN,
Agent,
Hongkong, 6th December, 1909. [2]

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "AYMERIC."

FROM TACOMA, VANCOUVER, YOKO-
HAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature
and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 7th December, 1909. [8]

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. str. *Deila* left Singapore for this
port on the 4th inst., at 9.30 a.m. with the
outward English Mails, and is due here to-
day, at about noon.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* arrived at
Shanghai at 9 p.m. on the 6th inst., and left
again at 7.30 a.m. on Tuesday for Hongkong,
where she is due to arrive at noon to-day.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. *Prins Sigismund* left Yapt on
the 3rd instant, at 8 a.m., and may be expected
here to-morrow a.m.
The E. & A. str. *Eastern* from Sydney, &c.,
left Port Darwin on the 2nd instant, for Timor,
Manila and this port.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Apsara str. *Grigory Apcar* from Calcutta
left Singapore on the 5th instant, and may be
expected here on or about the 11th inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The T.K.K. str. *Manashu Maru* from South
American ports is due to arrive here on or
about the 11th inst.
The P.M. str. *China* sails from Yokohama en
route to Hongkong on the 6th instant. She is
scheduled to arrive at this port on the 15th inst.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. *Buelow*, carrying the German
Mails with dates from Berlin of the 17th ult.,
left Colombo on the 5th inst. morning, and may
be expected here on or about the 16th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tokoro Maru* (Bombay
Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore
on the 17th ultimo, and is expected here to-
day.

The N.Y.K. str. *Awa Maru* (European Line)
left Singapore on the 2nd inst., and is expected
here to-day.

The N.G.I. str. *Ischia* left Singapore for this
port on the 2nd inst., and may be expected here
to-day.

The J.C.J. str. *Tyranas* left Macassar
for this port on the 1st inst., at 1 p.m., and may
be expected here to-day p.m.

The O.S.K. str. *Tacoma Maru* from Tacoma,
left Shanghai on the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., and
is expected to arrive here to-day.

The C.N. Co. str. *Huichow* left Tientsin on
the 4th inst., and is due here to-morrow.

The H.A. Line str. *Scandia* left Singapore
on the 7th instant A.M., and may be expected
here on or about the 13th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Ceylon Maru* (Bombay Line)
left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the
28th ultimo, and is expected here on the 19th
inst.

The Danish str. *Siam* left Port Said on the
21st ultimo, and may be expected here on the
22nd inst.

The Ben Line str. *Benali* from Legh,
Middlesbrough and London, left Singapore on the
2nd inst. for this port.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per *Haitan*, from Swatow, Messrs Ramey
Murphy, J. Isaac and Hansen.

Printed and Published by BERTRAM A. HALL for the Proprietor at 10A, Des Voeux Road,
Central, Victoria, Hongkong; London Office, 131, Fleet Street, E.C.